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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/658,562	09/08/2003	Michael Gauselmann	ATR-A-121-1P	3426

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PATENT LAW GROUP LLP
2635 NORTH FIRST STREET
SUITE 223
SAN JOSE, CA 95134

EXAMINER

COBURN, CORBETT B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3714

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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04/21/2008

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/658,562

Applicant(s)

GAUSELMANN, MICHAEL

Examiner

Corbett B. Coburn

Art Unit

3714

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period **will** apply and **will** expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply **will**, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 February 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2-5, 7-10, 13-15, 18-20, 22-36, 39, 40 and 59 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 2-5, 7-10, 13-15, 20, 23, 25-36, 39 and 40 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 18, 19, 22, 24 and 59 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

Art Unit: 3714

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Newly amended claims 2-5, 7-10, 13-15, 20, 23, 25-36 & 39-40 are directed to an invention that is independent or distinct from the invention originally claimed for the following reasons: See Office Action of 11 June 2007.

Since applicant has received an action on the merits for the originally presented invention, this invention has been constructively elected by original presentation for prosecution on the merits. Accordingly, claims 2-5, 7-10, 13-15, 20, 23, 25-36 & 39-40 are withdrawn from consideration as being directed to a non-elected invention. See 37 CFR 1.142(b) and MPEP § 821.03.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 18, 19, 22, 24 & 59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bennett (US Patent Number 6,224,482) in view of Bueschel (*Lemons, Cherries & Bell Fruit Gum*, Royal Bell Books, 1995 page 85) & Acres et al. (US Patent Number 5,655,961).

Claims 18, 19, 24: As noted in the previous office action, Bennett teaches the invention substantially as claimed, but fails to teach dynamically adjusting the percentage of wagers from the paid games to the free game pot depending on a level of the free game

pot. Jackpots were adopted early in the history of the slot machine. In the 1920's, jackpots became popular. On page 85 of Bueschel's book, there is a copy of an advertisement from that period. It explains how jackpots were funded. A player put a coin in the slot & if the jackpot was not full, the coin went into the jackpot. If the jackpot was full, the coin either went into another jackpot (even in the 1920's, slot machine designers knew the importance of making sure there was a full jackpot available to players before playing a jackpot game) or into the cash box. This was achieved through "well balanced shut-off gates". (See paragraph 2.) Thus until the jackpot was full, one percentage (100%) of all wagers went into the jackpot. Once the jackpot was full, the well-balanced shut-off gates were closed & another percentage (0%) of all wagers went into the jackpot. This ensured that the jackpot filled quickly, thus attracting players) while making sure that the operator made money. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Bennett in view of Bueschel to dynamically change the percentage of the wagers devoted to the jackpot in order to ensure that the jackpot filled quickly, thus attracting players) while making sure that the operator makes money.

In the 1920's game designers did not have the technology to take a percentage of wagers less than 100% and assign it to the progressive jackpot. After all, a jackpot was a physical "pot" into which coins were placed. If a player placed a nickel in the slot, either the nickel went into the jackpot or it did not. It was impossible to split the nickel into pieces & place some of the pieces in the jackpot & some in the casino till.

Technology has advanced. A slot machine's jackpot is no longer a physical construct. It is a logical construct (i.e., an account) held in a computer's memory. A player's nickel can be divided any way that the casino desires since it is now represented electronically. Today, most progressive jackpots are funded by taking a portion of the player's wager that is less than 100% and assigning it to the progressive jackpot account in the casino's (or slot machine's) computers.

Clearly, it is within the level of ordinary skill to set the percentages going into the jackpot at any level desired—including less than 100%. Furthermore, since at least the 1920's practitioners of the art have been changing the percentages of wagers going into the jackpot based on jackpot level. (Any other criteria might be chosen if desired.) Certainly, using percentages other than 100% would yield predictable results. Examiner concludes that it would have been obvious to assign a percentage less than 100% to the free game pot.

Regarding only, it should be noted that Bennett already has this feature. Since Bennett teaches dividing the existing jackpot into portions, Bennett always has a jackpot that is capable of funding all. Examiner however, interprets the claims as requiring the free games to be played only when the jackpot reaches a certain level.

Bueschel's double jackpot system's purpose was to ensure that the jackpot was full before a jackpot was awarded. In the 1920's, it was not possible to issue signals based on the level of the jackpot. In those days, designers had to rely on probability to keep the player from winning prior to the jackpot filling. However, with the computer

age, it became possible to monitor the jackpot level & only allow a jackpot when the pool is full. This is what Acres teaches (see claim 8).

The importance of a full jackpot cannot be overestimated. If Bennett's jackpot does not reach a certain level, then it will not attract players. Players like to play for large amounts.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Bennett in view of Bueschel & Acres to initiate the bonus round after the jackpot is at a level necessary to ensure full funding of all free games played during the free game round (i.e., reaches a certain level) in order to ensure that the jackpot is large enough to attract players.

Claim 22: Bueschel teaches a plurality of pots. The names of the pots (i.e., jackpot or free game pot) are immaterial and do not patentably distinguish over the prior art.

Claim 59: The choice of funding levels is a matter of design choice. A casino may choose any level of funding deemed appropriate. Acres teaches that the casino decides the appropriate funding level. Acres also teaches adjusting the frequency of bonus games based on current play conditions. (Paragraphs 294-296) Thus Acres suggests determining the funding level based on current conditions. This for instance, allows the casino to attract more players during slow times by offering more frequent bonuses. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Bennett in view of Bueschel & Acres to set the level of the pot necessary to ensure full funding based on playing conditions.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 18, 19, 22 & 24 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Corbett B. Coburn whose telephone number is (571) 272-4447. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert Pezzuto can be reached on (571) 272-6996. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Corbett B. Coburn/
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3714